

Listing of the Claims:

1. **(Withdrawn)** A method of identifying medical literature performed by a computer system, comprising:
 - receiving one or more identifiers of a disease classification system;
 - translating the one or more identifiers of the disease classification system into one or more identifiers of a medical literature classification system for a medical literature database;
 - filtering the medical literature database based at least on relevance to evidence-based medicine; and
 - identifying one or more medical literature articles from the medical literature database based at least on the one or more identifiers of the medical literature classification system.
2. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more identifiers of the disease classification system are derived from the disease classification system.
3. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more identifiers of the disease classification system are directly from the disease classification system.
4. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more identifiers of the disease classification system are derived from the medical literature classification system.
5. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more identifiers of the disease classification system are directly from the medical literature classification system.
6. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the disease classification system includes one or more diagnostic codes of one or more patients.
7. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the disease classification system includes SNOMED (Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine of the College of American Pathologists).
8. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the disease classification system includes ICD (International Classification of Diseases)

Response dated: July 27, 2007
Application No.: 10/779,569
Reply to Non-Final Office Action of February 27, 2007

9. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 8, wherein the disease classification system includes a clinical modification of ICD (International Classification of Diseases).
10. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 8, wherein the disease classification system includes ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification).
11. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 8, wherein the disease classification system includes ICD-10-CM (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification).
12. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the disease classification system includes ISCD (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems of the World Health Organization).
13. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the disease classification system includes CPT (Current Procedural Terminology of the American Medical Association).
14. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes MeSH (MEDLINE's Major Subject Headings).
15. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes BIOSIS.
16. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes DISEASEDEX.
17. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes DRUGDEX.
18. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes Faculty of 1000.
19. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes National Guideline Clearinghouse.
20. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes Public Library of Science.
21. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature classification system includes PsycINFO.

Response dated: July 27, 2007
Application No.: 10/779,569
Reply to Non-Final Office Action of February 27, 2007

22. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature articles are clinical articles.
23. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature articles are evidence-based articles.
24. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the medical literature articles include validated treatments.
25. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, further comprising:
making the one or more medical literature articles available to one or more medical professionals.
26. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more medical professionals provide medical care for one or more patients.
27. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the filtering uses at least a generic evidence-based medicine filter.
28. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the filtering uses at least a McMaster University optimal search strategy evidence-based medicine filter.
29. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the filtering uses at least a University of York statistically developed search evidence-based medicine filter.
30. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein the filtering uses at least a University of California San Francisco systemic review evidence-based medicine filter.
31. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein at least partly due to the filtering, identifying the one or more medical literature articles identifies evidence based medicine articles when used with a gold standard set of citations of evidence based medicine articles.
32. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein the gold standard set of citations is identified by a panel of experts.
33. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein evidence based medicine articles are identified with high specificity and high sensitivity.
34. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 60%.
35. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 70%.

36. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 80%.
37. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 85%.
38. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 90%.
39. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high specificity is at least 95%.
40. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 60%.
41. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 65%.
42. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 70%.
43. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 75%.
44. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 80%.
45. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 85%.
46. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 90%.
47. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 31, wherein high sensitivity is at least 95%.
48. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, wherein at least partly due to the filtering, identifying the one or more medical literature articles approximates a gold standard set of citations of evidence based medicine articles.
49. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 48, wherein the gold standard set of citations is identified by a panel of experts.
50. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - receiving one or more physical findings of one or more patients; and
 - translating the one or more physical findings into one or more identifiers of the medical literature classification system for the medical literature database.
51. **(Withdrawn)** The method of claim 50, wherein the one or more physical findings include data from clinical examination of the one or more patients.

52.-103. **(Canceled)**

104. **(New)** A method of identifying medical literature, comprising:
 - (a) searching a medical literature database by a computer using a medical literature classification system identifier for a disease integrated with an evidence based medicine search filter;

(b) searching a database of articles selected and reviewed by experts that concern the disease; and

(c) displaying results of the searches to the user.

105. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature database includes the National Library of Medicine's (NLM's) MEDLINE® database of citations.

106. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes MeSH (MEDLINE®'s Major Subject Headings).

107. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes BIOSIS®.

108. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes DISEASEDEX™.

109. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes DRUGDEX®.

110. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes Faculty of 1000.

111. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes National Guideline Clearinghouse™.

112. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes Public Library of Science.

113. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the medical literature classification system includes PsycINFO.

114. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the evidence-based medicine filter uses at least a generic evidence-based medicine filter.

115. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the evidence-based medicine filter uses at least a McMaster University optimal search strategy evidence-based medicine filter.

116. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the evidence-based medicine filter uses at least a University of York statistically developed search evidence-based medicine filter.

117. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the evidence-based medicine filter uses at least a University of California San Francisco systemic review evidence-based medicine filter.
118. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the searching functions are performed through a software/web-based, software/network-based, or software/local user interface.
119. (New) The method of claim 118, wherein the user interface elements hierarchically organize disease classification system identifiers, using diagnosis and/or procedure hierarchies.
120. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the user is a medical provider selected from the list consisting of an academic medical center, a HMO-based practice, a hospital employee, a chronic care facility employee, a small group practice, a large group practice, a solo practitioner, a residency trainee, a fellowship trainee, and a medical student.
121. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the articles include validated treatments.
122. (New) The method of claim 104, further comprising:
making the one or more articles available to one or more medical professionals.
123. (New) The method of claim 104, wherein the results of said searches are displayed on personal computer selected from the list consisting of a desktop, laptop, or a handheld device.
124. (New) A computer readable medium comprising code implementing a method comprising:
 - (a) searching a medical literature database using a medical literature classification system identifier for a disease integrated with an evidence based medicine search filter;
 - (b) searching a database of articles selected and reviewed by experts that concern the disease; and
 - (c) displaying results of the searches to the user.
125. (New) The method of claim 124, wherein the medical literature database includes the National Library of Medicine's (NLM's) MEDLINE® database of citations.
126. (New) The method of claim 124, wherein the medical literature classification system is selected from the group consisting of MeSH, BIOSIS®, DISEASEDEX™, DRUGDEX®, Faculty of 1000, National Guideline Clearinghouse™, Public Library of Science, and PsycINFO.

Response dated: July 27, 2007
Application No.: 10/779,569
Reply to Non-Final Office Action of February 27, 2007

127. (New) The method of claim 124, wherein the evidence-based medicine filter is selected from the group consisting of a generic evidence-based medicine filter, a McMaster University optimal search strategy evidence-based medicine filter, a University of York statistically developed search evidence-based medicine filter, and a University of California San Francisco systemic review evidence-based medicine filter.